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steerage passengers, rejected at final inspection 29; 1,800 pieces small baggage; 38 pieces large baggage inspected and passed, 32 pieces disinfected (used feathers and bedding).

Reports from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants.

Consul Hossfeld reports, January 9 and 10, as follows:

The steamship *Ulltonia* sailed from Trieste on January 5 for New York, via Fiume. Seventy steerage passengers were inspected and 4 were rejected. About 60 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The steamship *Slavonia* sailed from Trieste on January 9 with 64 emigrants. The whole number of emigrants who presented themselves for inspection was 74. All their baggage was disinfected.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Diphtheria antitoxin used in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Comparative statistics, 1903 and 1904.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 11, as follows: During the week ended the 8th instant the following vessels were inspected from this office and were issued bills of health: On the 2d instant the British steamship *Thespis*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 1 first-class passenger, no steerage, but with 1 new member of the crew taken on here; on the 3d instant the Swedish bark *Noach VI*, for Pensacola, in stone ballast, with no passengers of any class, and with 6 new members of the crew taken on at this port; on the same date the Norwegian ship *Servia*, for Santiago de Cuba, in stone ballast, no passengers of any class, and with 3 new men shipped here; on the 4th instant the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 5 first-class and 10 steerage passengers from this port, and with 1 new member of crew shipped here.

No other vessels left this port for United States or Cuban ports during the week under consideration.

Argentine Republic.—Reports received from Buenos Ayres show that during the month of December, 1904, there were in that city 1,267 deaths. During the year 1904, 199,825 persons entered the Argentine Republic, and the emigration for the same period was 104,607, of which number 10,672 were Brazilians. This gives an excess of immigration over emigration of 95,218.

Chile.—There are daily reports being received from Santiago in regard to the continued use of the diphtheria antitoxin in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The treatment is also being used in the naval hospital in Valparaiso. One article states that "the results obtained are magnificent." The general opinion, however, seems to be that it is as yet too early to make any positive assertions, although, according to reports, the treatment seems to be attended by amelioration of all symptoms.

A report from Santiago of the 9th instant states that there has been in that city a recrudescence of the epidemic of variola, from which the city suffered some months previously.

Bahia.—On the second instant there was 1 death from bubonic plague in the hospital for such patients. This death at that date left a total of 7 patients still undergoing treatment.

Sao Paulo—Mortuary statistics for week of January 1, 1905.—During the week ended the 1st instant there were in all in the city of Sao Paulo, the capital of the State of that same name, 113 deaths, including variola, 1; measles, 4; whooping cough, 3; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 3; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 10; cancers, 2; general diseases, 1; disease of nervous system, 8; of the circulatory system, 12; of the respiratory system, 14; of the urinary system, 1; of the digestive system, 26; of accidents during the puerperal state, 1; of congenital debility, 7; of senile debility, 2, and without cause known, 1.

Of this total, 88 were natives, 25 were foreigners, 59 were males, and the same number were less than 2 years of age.

Rio de Janeiro.—During the week ended the 8th instant there were in all in this city 286 deaths; 1 new case of yellow fever, with no deaths; 22 cases of bubonic plague, with 11 deaths; and 45 cases of variola, with 15 deaths. At the end of this period there were 73 cases of plague under treatment at Paulo Candido, and 98 cases of variola at Sao Sebastiao Hospital. This is the best showing for variola here for many months.

Other causes of deaths: Measles, 1; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 4; beriberi, 5; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fever, acute, 4; malarial fever, chronic, 3; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 58; tuberculosis, all other forms, 2; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 2; cancer, 1; other general diseases, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 22; of the circulatory system, 37; of the respiratory system, 27; of the digestive system, 49; of the urinary system, 5; of the organs of generation, 1; of diseases of the skin, 2; of congenital debility, 13; of senile debility, 7; of violent deaths, except suicide, 8; and suicide, 1.

Natives, 226; foreigners, 58; nationality unknown 2.

By localities, in homes, domiciles, etc., 168; in civil hospitals, 42; in military hospitals, 11; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 56; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in ships in port, none; and in unknown localities, 6.

The average daily mortality was 40.85, compared with 40.28 for last week and with 45.28 for the corresponding week of 1904. This number of deaths gives a coefficient of 17.54 per each 1,000 of the estimated population.

The highest range of the thermometer was 30.9° C., and the lowest was 19° C., with an average of 24.9° C. The total rainfall for the week was 38.32 mm.

Up to the 8th of this month there has been a total of 324,740 rats destroyed by the department of health.

I have prepared from the weekly reports of health and mortality in this city a table showing the following for each week of the year 1904. Causes of death; total deaths; total number of deaths; number of deaths among natives and foreigners, and number under 5 years of age; sex; the maximum, minimum, and average of the thermometer for each week; the total rainfall, and the daily average number of deaths, as well as the annual death rate for each 1,000 of the population for each week of the year. Births for each week are also shown.

It is instructive, and shows, as I have before reported, that the mortality here in no way diminishes with the advent of cooler weather, nor, on the other hand, is it augmented, except in epidemics of yellow fever, by increase of temperature.

I also inclose, for the sake of comparison, the causes of all deaths here during the two years 1903 and 1904.

Although there were 2,346 more deaths in 1904 than in 1903, this increase is more than offset by the increase in variola deaths alone, as there were 2,734 more of such deaths in 1904 than in 1903.

On the other hand, there were 535 fewer deaths from yellow fever, the figures being 49 this year against 584 in 1903. So that with the exception of variola the health of the city—if the population has not considerably diminished in the twelve months under consideration, a supposition which many persons believe to be the truth—is shown to be considerably improved, as far as this can be shown by records of mortality in the year 1904 as compared with 1903.

There is a considerable amelioration in epidemic diseases (except of course variola), with the exceptions of scarlet fever, 4 deaths in 1903, 7 in 1904; whooping cough, 16 in 1903, 49 in 1904; diphtheria, 51 in 1903, 58 in 1904; an increase of 1 for dysentery in 1904; beriberi, 109 in 1903, 118 in 1904; an increase of 3 in leprosy and 11 in erysipelas.

On the other hand, we find the following ameliorations in certain diseases in 1904: Yellow fever, decrease of 535 deaths; bubonic plague, decrease of 86; measles, decrease of 24; grippe, decrease of 8; enteric fever, decrease of 38; malarial fevers, decrease of 334; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, decrease of 187.

The considerable increase in the number of deaths attributed to violence other than suicide is of course due to the persons killed in the attempted revolution here in November, 1904.

Comparison of deaths in Rio de Janeiro during the years 1903 and 1904.

Cause.	1903.	1904.
Yellow fever	584	49
Bubonic plague	359	273
Variola	805	3,539
Measles	73	49
Scarlet fever	4	7
Whooping cough	16	49
Diphtheria and croup	51	58
Grippe	490	482
Enteric fever	106	68
Dysentery	59	60
Beriberi	109	118
Leprosy	20	23
Erysipelas	24	35
Other epidemic diseases	1	1
Malarial fever, acute	599	317
Malarial fevers, chronic	167	115
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	2,747	2,560
Tuberculosis, meningeal	24	28
Tuberculosis, all other forms	130	131
Septicæmia, except puerperal form	109	93
Hydrophobia	2	5
Syphilis	75	72
Cancers and malignant tumors	236	238
Other tumors	4	7
Other general diseases	167	146
Diseases of nervous system	1,521	1,530
Diseases of circulatory system	2,077	2,272
Diseases of respiratory system	1,597	1,667
Diseases of digestive system	2,301	2,550
Diseases of urinary system	422	510
Diseases of genital organs	11	15
Puerperal septicæmia	46	57
Accidents of puerperal state	40	49
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues	48	74
Diseases of organs of locomotion	19	14
Congenital debility, etc.	405	462
Senile debility	309	260
Violent deaths, except suicide	270	366
Snicide	60	54
Diseases badly defined	110	120
Total	16,196	18,524